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FOR SUMMER WEAR.

We are making Trousers for summer wear from

\$4.50 TO \$6.50

That cannot be equalled in the State for less than \$7 or \$8. These goods are all new and a large assortment of them.

Call Early and secure the Most Desirable Patterns.

CANNON & SANDY.

NUDAVENE



DELICIOUS BREAKFAST DISH.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

Tonsorial Parlor

Grismore & Edwards.

UNDER FIRST NATIONAL BANK

This Shop has been refitted with the best furniture—chairs of the latest improved pattern, most elegant dresser—ever brought to this city. Every workman in the shop is an artist whose touch is as light as a maiden's first kiss. Give them a trial.

LOOK - HERE!

The Greencastle Foundry

Has a Good Stock of

Hydrants,

Street Washers,

Sprinklers,

Pipe and

PIPE FITTINGS

—AND—

BRASS GOODS.

BEST QUALITY AND LOWEST PRICES.

All Work Warranted. Come and See Us.

141-3m

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

With the change of time taking effect

May 18, 1890,

The Solid Vestibuled Trains

—OF THE—

BIG FOUR ROUTE

Will be scheduled so as to provide the best

and quickest service ever offered be-

tween the

North, South,

East and West.

The Southwestern Limited.

The finest train in America, equipped with

an elegant dining-car service, runs

daily between

St. Louis, Cincinnati,

AND

New York and Boston,

—VIA THE—

Great 4-Track New York Central R. R.

Landing passengers at Grand Central Station

in the heart of New York City, from which

point street cars and elevated railroads can

be taken to any part of the city. No change

of cars to Boston. The Southwestern Limited

makes direct connection in Union De-

pot with through trains from all western

and southern cities.

Absolutely no Ferry Transfer.

—VIA THE—

MOST COMPLETE VESTIBULED TRAINS

On the American Continent run daily

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO.

Ask for Tickets

—via the— **BIG FOUR ROUTE.**

OSCAR G. MURRAY, D. B. MARTIN, Traffic Manager, Gen'l Passenger Agent. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

FRANK BALES,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

GREENCASTLE, IND.

Headquarters at Cooper Bros. stable or

Commercial Hotel.

145ml

Indiana State News.

A Chronicle of Events Throughout the State.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

A Large Attendance at the Meeting at Richmond—An Encouraging Report from the Executive Committees—Receipts and Expenses During the Past Year—Other State Items.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 6.—The state Sunday school convention is largely attended. The first general theme discussed was "Unity in Heart," by Dr. Hughes, of this city. The address of welcome was by Rev. Lampore, and responded to by Rev. Bell, of Indianapolis, and Royce, of Terre Haute.

Dr. Van Anda, of Indianapolis, lectured on "The Bible and Civilization." Dr. Gilbert, the great Sunday school worker, delivered an address.

A telegram of greeting was received from the Ohio state convention at Zanesville and the response was: "Read Ephesians iii., 16-19 inclusive."

Committees on nominations, resolutions, finance and enrollment were appointed.

The annual report of the executive committee was most encouraging regarding the work of Dr. Gilbert, state superintendent, and the international institute. The report of C. D. Meigs, treasurer, was: Receipts, \$2,894.47; expenditures, \$3,014.01; balance due treasurer, \$169.54, which, with other liabilities, aggregate \$890.25. One of the counties had paid nothing.

Dr. Gilbert and I. H. C. Royce, of Terre Haute, spoke on "Our State Union: Its Aims, Plans and Needs," as others did more briefly.

Youngest Soldier in the Army.

SCOTTSBURG, Ind., June 6.—John D. Clemmons, born June 2, 1849, and now residing at Oard Springs, in Scott county, lays claims to the honor of being the youngest soldier in the late rebellion. He enlisted as a private in Company K, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana volunteers, March 12, 1861, and was, consequently, at his entrance in the army only 14 years, nine months and ten days old. On Jan. 8, 1866, he was honorably discharged, when he enlisted for three years in the regular army.

Ended His Troubles With Poison.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 6.—Louis Friedman, who moved to this city some time ago from Kansas City, where he was burned out, committed suicide by taking "Rough on Rats." He was recently separated from his wife, and this, with his business reverses, drove him to the act.

Driven to Death by Poverty.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 6.—Mrs. Stephen Snow, wife of a farmer near Grant, this county, committed suicide by hanging because she could not afford medical treatment for catarrh. She leaves a 5-months-old baby.

CORPORAL TANNER'S PLANS.

An Increased Pension List Means a Great Deal to Him.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Corporal Tanner says he expects to make about \$100,000 from his business as pension attorney, and hopes to double that amount next year and keep on increasing it till he makes, perhaps, \$400,000 per year in filing claims for pensions.

He has already received a large number of advance applications under the new bill, not yet passed. This new bill, to which Mr. Tanner refers, is neither the Morrill service bill, nor the dependent pension bill, which was considered in the senate, but it will be a new measure which the conference committee for both houses will bring forth.

It will, Mr. Tanner says, give to every soldier of the late war who served ninety days or more and who is disabled from whatever cause \$3 per month. It is expected to add \$10,000,000 annually to the pension list and increase the present number of pensioners 400,000.

As each applicant will pay a fee of \$10 in order to secure a proper consideration of his claim, it will be seen how rich a harvest \$4,000,000 in round numbers, the pension attorneys are anticipating in the passage of the bill. How profitable is the business of pension attorneys is shown in Mr. Tanner's case.

Six months ago Mr. Tanner opened an office in this city as a pension attorney. He now regrets that he did not enter this field twenty years ago and amass a fortune, as he has every reason to believe he could. He has already received 3,444 advance applications for pensions under the new bill which congress will pass at this session.

The liberal terms in which this bill is drawn will enable practically every one of the foregoing applicants to secure his pension, and as each application to Tanner is accompanied by a fee of \$10, it will be seen that the "corporal's" half year income from this source alone will not fall far short of \$35,000.

In addition to the foregoing there have been filed with Mr. Tanner 2,000 applications to date for pensions under the current laws, and as from 65 to 70 per cent. of such claims are usually allowed, the receipts from this quarter will swell his earnings about \$18,000 more.

At this rate Mr. Tanner's income will somewhat exceed \$10,000 a year, and as it is growing fast he expects that it will soon be tripled or quadrupled.

STRIKE BROKEN.

The Soft Coal Miners in Western Pennsylvania Nearly all at Work.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6.—The Express says: The backbone of the strike of the soft coal miners in western Pennsylvania is practically broken. The mines of the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron company, at Walston, Adrian and Elenora are all at work. The men employed by the Fairmount and Bell Lewis and Yates mines refused to go out, and about fifty strikers at their other mines at Soldier Run returned to work on Tuesday, and additions are being made daily. The men employed at the Shawmut mines of the Shawmut Coal company decided to go back, but the owners were not ready to let them return, and the men are still out.

Granite Workers' Strike Settled.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 6.—The strike of granite workers at Barre is settled and all departments of business here and at Barre began work yesterday.

SPRING SUIT SALE!

—AT THE—

MODEL.

OUR \$10. TO \$12.

All-Wool Suits are Rattlers.

They are made of the finest worsteds, cork-screws, chevots and cashmeres, and come in checks, silk mixtures, dark and light effects, solid colors, etc., and we show them in all the very newest styles of sacks, frocks and cutaways. There are houses in Greencastle that would call them wonderful bargains at \$15.00 and \$20.00.

We Knock Them All Out On Odd Pants!

Our Men's and Youth's **\$3.00 ALL-WOOL PANTS** are better goods, better styles, better made and \$1.00 cheaper than sold by any other house in the city.

SPECIAL DRIVES IN CHILDREN'S SUITS!

Many Styles to be Closed Out at Cost!

Big Drive in Knee Pants, Only 25 Cents!

F. A. HAYS, PROP.

The Good a Debt May Do.

Indianapolis Journal.

An honest debt is sometimes a blessing as an incentive to energy, industry, economy, sobriety and perseverance. Of the tens of thousands of farmers in Indiana there is not one in a hundred who did not get his first title to a home through a debt. A large majority of those who are in debt to-day are in debt for the same purpose. Thousands of city residents are acquiring homes through the same process.

Bucklen's Aneka Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, tetters, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at Allen's drug store, Albert Allen, prop. 75r1 d83

Single Copies Three Cents.

Hereafter single copies of the SUN will be sold at 3 cents, but the rate to regular subscribers will be the same, 10 cts. per week.

THE MIRAGE

is on sale at Langdon's book store. 16 full page photo-engravings. Pay 75 cents and obtain pictures of the college buildings, Faculty and students. A valuable souvenir of college life.

Only a limited number on sale.

TOMLINSON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS.

Announcement Extraordinary. 2-GRAND CONCERTS-2 AT POPULAR PRICES.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19.

By the world renowned Musical Director,



GILMORE,

And his incomparable Military Band, assisted by a quartette of famous vocal artists. Miss IDA KLEIN, the American prima donna soprano. Miss HELENE VON DOENHOFF, the celebrated American contralto. Mr. HENRI KOEKE, the famous and popular tenor. Mr. EDWARD O'MAHONY, the greatest Irish-American basso this country ever produced.

Two Popular Programmes.

Matinee at 2:30.

Evening Entertainment at 8.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Thursday afternoon, 50 cents to all parts of the house.

Thursday night, 50 cents on first floor and 75 cents up stairs. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Advance sale will open at the box office of the Grand Opera House, Thursday, June 12.

BANNER

PRINTING OFFICE.

Headquarters for

Fine Book and Job Printing OF ALL KINDS.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Memorandums, Business Cards, Visiting Cards, Envelopes, Programmes,

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, SOCIETY INVITATIONS, &c.

Finest Assortment of Type OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

First Class Workmen! Very Best Machinery!

—IN FACT, THE—
Largest and Most Complete Printing Office IN THE CITY.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. A reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

REVOLUTION! SOMETHING NEW. THE NEW PROCESS VAPOR!



Call and see it in operation before buying any other kind. It has no generator burner, stand pipe, packing, needle valves, drip cup, pneumatic pressure or anything to get out of order. It is simply wonderful and will pay you to investigate. Any child can operate it.

H. S. Renick & Co.

A Cup of Good Coffee is a Joy Forever
GET THE

BEST ARTICLE IN TOWN
—AT—

L. Weik & Co's
They'll Roast it Themselves.

G. C. SMYTHE, M. D.,
Office and Residence:

CORNER VINE AND WALNUT STREETS.

B. F. HAYS & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS

Gents' Furnishings,
Hats Caps, Trunks, Valises,
Umbrellas, Etc., Etc.

-Laundry Agents-

Collars and Cuffs sent every Wed-
nesday and returned Saturday.

SOUTH SIDE OF SQUARE



One of the BEST TEL-
ephones in the world. Our facilities
are unequalled, and to introduce our
superior goods we will guarantee
to give a person in each locality,
absolutely free, only those who write
to us at once can make sure of
the chance. All you have to do is
return to us the coupon enclosed
and we will send you the goods
and then send you the coupon.
The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to
about the fifth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double-acting
agent, as large as a penny. We will show you how you
can make from \$10 to \$100 a day at least, from the start, with-
out experience. Write at once. We pay all express charges
and insurance. **W. H. HALL & CO., BOX 100, PORTLAND, MAINE**

BEMIS' SALVE

It has been found to be the most
effective remedy ever discovered
for CUTS, BRUISES or SORES of any
description, either upon man or
beast! In the last two years it has
attained great popularity, being
extensively used by livery stable
keepers, street-car companies, etc.

SMALL BOXES, 25 CENTS.

Give it a trial, and you will
never be without it in the house.

Z. HOLLINGSWORTH, Agent,

79 W. Washington St., Indianapolis.

BIG OIL FIRE.

**Explosion on Board a Tank
Steamer at Philadelphia.**

**One Man Killed and Several In-
jured, Some Fatally.**

Nearly 1,000,000 Gallons of Refined Pe-
troleum Consumed—The Doomed Ves-
sel Towed from Her Position in the
Midst of the Oil District—Millions
Probably Saved Thereby.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—About 4
o'clock Thursday afternoon an explo-
sion occurred on the German tank
steamer Hans and Kurt, lying at the
works of the Atlantic Oil Refining com-
pany's dock, at Point Breeze, on the
Delaware river, in the oil district of
Philadelphia. The explosion set fire to
the wharf property, almost destroying
it, and burning a brick storage building.
The vessel had over 800,000 gallons of
refined oil on board at the time of the
explosion.

Several Men Injured.
Joseph H. Quinn, aged 26 years, of
No. 839 Jackson street, shipping clerk
for the Refining company, was on board
the steamer when the explosion oc-
curred. He was covered with burning
oil, and ran ashore, where every effort
was made to quench the flames, but he
was burned so badly that he died soon
after being removed to St. Agnes hospi-
tal.

Harris Shonholtz, aged 37 years, a
horseman, while at work on the steamer,
was overcome by heat and inhaled
smoke. He was taken to the hospital in
an unconscious condition, and the phy-
sicians there have but slight hopes of
saving his life.

John Karl Wuent, aged 43 years,
carpenter of the steamer, was badly
burned, and in addition dislocated an
arm while making his escape from the
burning vessel. His condition is serious.

Henry Campen, aged 40, steam-fitter
at the oil works, had both feet and por-
tions of his body badly scalded by burn-
ing oil. Condition serious.

John E. Stoney, William Quinn and
Henry Spoud, employed about the
works, where more or less seriously
burned. Robert Paetel, cook of the
steamer, had both feet burned. Samuel
Lynn, engineer, scalded about the body;
James Devine, engineer, scalded; Wil-
liam Black, foreman engine company,
both hands burned; Blaeborn, a sea-
man, scalded about the legs. An un-
known was burned by oil, making in all
thirteen injured, of which number one,
Joseph Quinn, died; one is dying, and
the injuries of Wuent, Campen and
Stoney may prove fatal.

Good Work of Firemen.

The force of the explosion was tremen-
dous. The crew ran from the ship
as soon as it occurred, but the members
of the city fire department, who re-
sponded to two alarms sent in, went
aboard the burning steamer and threw
lines to the tugs which came to her as-
sistance. The lines were quickly made
fast, and as the tugs towed the doomed
steamer out into the stream heavy
streams of water were thrown on her
from their pumps.

After getting her clear of the sur-
rounding shipping the steamer, now a
mass of flames, was towed a distance of
about a mile down the Delaware, where
she was run aground. Here for four
hours water was poured on to her from
all sides by the tugs which surrounded
her. The vessel was almost completely
burned out.

The damage to the ship and cargo is
estimated at \$150,000. The vessel was
owned by Hamburg parties.

NOT AFRAID TO DIE.

**Soudanese Rather Than Surrender Blow
Themselves Up.**

NEW YORK, June 6.—The latest news
from the French Soudan tells of some-
thing unusual in the annals of African
warfare—negro soldiers blowing them-
selves up rather than surrender. The
correspondent of Le Temps, a Paris
semi-official paper, usually well-in-
formed, writes from St. Louis, Senegal,
on the date of May 6:

The telegraph has recently informed
us about the taking of the town of
Segon. Commander Archinard, anxious
to terminate the campaign by a new
feat of arms, marched with a small
column composed of artillery upon the
town of Onosobougon in order to dis-
perse the last partisans of King Amna-
don. The place is a real fortress, three
kilometres in circumference, and it is
defended by about 1,000 men.

The attack began April 24, and at 9
o'clock in the forenoon. Our valiant
troops succeeded during the day in occu-
pying a portion of the town, but the
Toncouleurs kept fighting inch by inch.
The battle raged all throughout the
night with great fury. It was a fight
corps-a-corps and only on April 25, at 5
o'clock in the evening, were we the
masters of Onosobougon.

As to its defenders not a single one
survived; they were all killed on the
spot or blew themselves up with their
chief, Bandiagon, by setting fire to their
powder magazine. On our side our sol-
diers have fired 600 cannon shots and
burned 25,000 cartridges. We had five-
teen killed and seventy-two wounded.
The bambaras auxiliaries are those who
suffered the most.

Two Europeans only were killed and
seven wounded; among the latter are
five officers, but fortunately the wounds
are not dangerous. Ahmadou, who was
reported as anxious to have his revenge,
has not moved from Dianghirte, where
he has taken refuge. The column con-
tinues to-day its route toward Kita.

Mother and Two Sons Drowned.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 6.—While re-
turning home from school at Middle-
bury, Thursday afternoon, Edward,
aged 13, and George, aged 10, sons of
John Smith, got on a raft and began
paddling about when about a hundred
yards from shore the raft capsized. The
cries of the children brought Mrs. Smith,
mother of the boys to the scene. She
rushed into the water to save her sons.
She got into the deep water, however,
and before assistance could reach them
the mother and both sons were drowned.
Up to a late hour the bodies had not
been recovered.

Drunken Indians attacked a govern-
ment surveying party in the Upper Great
River country, Wyoming, because they
were refused more liquor, and killed Chief
Engineer Crittenden and three chain-
bearers.

The Silver Question.

**It Is the One Topic Before
Congress**

IN BOTH THE HOUSE AND SENATE

The Bill Complete as It Comes from the
House Caucus, and Will Probably Be
Passed—The Senate Also Discussing the
Question—Other Washington Dis-
patches.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—In the house
yesterday Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, from
the committee on rules, reported a resolu-
tion providing that the house shall
proceed immediately to the considera-
tion of house bill 5,381 (the silver bill)
and that the consideration shall continue
until Saturday at 3 p. m., when the
previous question shall be considered as
ordered.

After discussion the resolution making
the silver bill a special order was adopted.
Yeas 120, nays 117.

Mr. Blount voted in the affirmative
and moved a reconsideration.
The motion to reconsider was tabled—
yeas 124, nays 118.

The bill having been read, Mr. Con-
gress, of Iowa, offered the caucus bill and
substitute. It is as follows:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of
representatives of the United States of
America in congress assembled:

That the secretary of the treasury is
hereby directed to purchase from time to
time silver bullion to the aggregate
amount of \$4,500,000 worth of fine silver,
in each month, at the market price there-
of, not exceeding \$1 for 371.25 grains
of pure silver, and to issue in payment for
such purchases of silver bullion treasury
notes of the United States, to be prepared
by the secretary of the treasury in such
form and of such denominations, not less
than \$1 nor more than \$1,000, as he may
prescribe, and a sum sufficient to carry
into effect the provisions of this act, is
hereby appropriated out of any money in
the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. That the treasury notes issued
in accordance with the provisions of this
act shall be redeemable on demand, in
coin at the treasury of the United States
or at the office of any assistant treasurer
of the United States, and when so re-
deemed may be reissued; but no greater
or less amount of such rates shall be out-
standing at any time than the cost of sil-
ver bullion then held in the treasury pur-
chased by such rates, and such treasury
notes shall be a legal tender in payment
of all debts, public and private, except
where otherwise expressly stipulated, and
shall be receivable for customs, taxes and
all public dues, and when so received may
be reissued; and such notes when held by
any National banking association may be
counted as a part of its lawful revenue,
provided, that upon demand, of the holder
of any of the treasury notes herein pro-
vided for the secretary of the treasury
may at his discretion and under such regu-
lations as he shall prescribe exchange for
such notes an amount of silver bullion,
which shall be equal in value at the mar-
ket price thereof on the day of exchange
to the amount of such notes presented.

SEC. 3. That the secretary of the treasury
shall coin such portion of the silver
bullion purchased under the provisions of
this act as may be necessary to provide for
the redemption of the treasury notes
herein provided for, any gain or seignior-
age arising from such coinage shall be ac-
credited for and paid into the treasury.

SEC. 4. That the silver bullion pur-
chased under the provisions of this act
shall be subject to the requirements of ex-
isting law and the regulations of the mint
service governing the methods of deter-
mining the amount of pure silver con-
tained, and the amount of charges or de-
ductions, if any, to be made.

SEC. 5. That so much of the act of Feb-
ruary 12, 1878, entitled "An act to authorize
the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and
to restore its legal tender character," as
requires the monthly purchase and coinage
of the same into silver dollars of not less
than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000
worth of silver bullion, is hereby re-
pealed.

SEC. 6. That whenever the market price
of silver is determined in pursuance of
Section 1 of this act, it shall be lawful for
the owner of any silver bullion to deposit
the same at any coinage mint of the United
States to be coined into standard silver
dollars for his benefit, as provided in the
act Jan. 18, 1837.

SEC. 7. That upon the passage of this
act, the balance standing with the treas-
urer of the United States to the respective
credits of National banks for deposits
made to redeem the circulating notes of
such banks and all deposits thereafter re-
ceived for like purposes, shall be covered
into the treasury as a miscellaneous re-
ceipt, and the treasurer of the United
States shall redeem from the general cash
in the treasury, the circulating notes of
said banks which may come into his pos-
session subject to redemption and upon
the certificate of the comptroller of cur-
rency that such notes have been received
by him and that they have been destroyed
and that no new notes will be issued in
their place, reimbursement of their
amount shall be made to the treasurer,
under such regulation as the secretary of
the treasury may prescribe, from an ap-
propriation hereby created, to be known
as "National bank notes redemption ac-
count," but the provision of this act shall
not apply to the deposits received under
Section 3 of the act of June 29, 1874, re-
quiring every National bank to keep in
lawful money with the treasurer of the
United States a sum equal 5 per centum
of its circulation, to be held and used for
the redemption of its circulating notes, and
the balance remaining of the deposit so
covered shall, at the close of each
month, be reported on the monthly public
debt statement as debt of the United
States bearing no interest.

SEC. 8. That this act shall take effect
thirty days from and after its passage.

Mr. McComas, of Maryland, moved
to amend the substitute by adding to
Section 6 the words, "And the purchase
of silver bullion shall be suspended
while it is being so deposited for coin-
age."

Mr. Taylor, of Illinois, offered an
amendment to the original bill provid-
ing that if the net amount of silver
bullion received, shall be less than \$2-
000,000 in any one month, the secretary
of the treasury shall on the succeeding
month purchase a sufficient amount to
supply the deficiency.

Mr. O'Donnell, of Michigan, moved to
amend the amendment by striking out
\$2,000,000 and inserting \$5,000,000.
The exhausted all the amendments
which he offered under the rules;
and, although Mr. Brand was on his

demanding recognition, he was ignored
by the speaker.

Mr. Conger, of Iowa, said that all gen-
eral legislation must, of necessity, be a
sort of compromise. So the bill before
the house to-day was not entirely sat-
isfactory to every one. It was not such a
bill as would be drawn by the gentle-
man from Massachusetts (Mr. Walker),
or by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr.
Bland). It was not entirely satisfactory
to himself. He believed that the bill
first reported was the best, but this was
the bill which the majority believed
would greatly improve the present
status and make a long stride in the
direction the government ought to go. It
would add \$54,000,000 treasury notes to
our circulation every year. They would
immediately go into circulation, because
the secretary must pay for the bullion
with these notes and with nothing else.
Under the present law the secretary
must pay for the bullion in any money
on hand. Under the proposed law every
ounce of silver purchased would be re-
presented in paper circulation. Under
the present system much of the silver
was piled up in the vaults without any
representation. He believed in silver
and believed the country should have
free coinage at a fixed ratio at the ear-
liest possible day. He spoke of a lobby
maintained by mine owners demanding
free coinage of silver immediately. This
was not in the interest of bi-metalism,
but in the interest of a single silver
standard. A single silver standard
would Mexicanize this country.

Mr. Williams, of Illinois, spoke in
favor of the free coinage of silver, and
he contended that gold did not have a
fixed value. Its nominal value was
fixed, but its relative value changed.
Since 1873, the year before silver was
demonetized, gold had increased in
value when compared, not only with
silver but with wheat, corn, cotton and
other commodities. While silver had
fallen when compared with gold, it had
not fallen when compared with other
commodities. Under the caucus bill, he
said, the secretary of the treasury could
comply with the law and not increase
the circulation more than \$1,000,000 a
year. Some silver syndicate could pre-
sent 4,500,000 ounces of silver to the se-
cretary the first month and receive notes
therefor. It could then return the notes
and take out the silver, and the follow-
ing month again present its silver. And
this could continue from month to
month and from year to year.

Mr. Taylor, of Illinois, spoke in sup-
port of the bill.
Mr. Lanham, of Texas, opposed the
bill, and argued in favor of free silver
coinage.
Pending further debate the house at
5:35 adjourned.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The senate,
immediately after routine business yes-
terday, took up the silver bill, and Mr.
Hiscock took the floor. He believed that
a majority of the people were op-
posed to opening the mint of the United
States to the free coinage of the world's
silver. He also believed that the Na-
tional conventions of both parties would
repudiate such a proposition.

When Mr. Hiscock had concluded,
Mr. Sherman took the floor. He char-
acterized the bill before the senate as an
uneasy, ghost, wandering without
father, without compass, without guide,
with no one to call for a vote upon it,
and no one to demand a solution of the
difficult question. He admitted that
the people of this country needed a
larger circulating medium than in other
countries, but nowhere else were substi-
tutes for paper money better understood
or more in use than in the United
States. Mr. Sherman attributed the de-
creased prices for agricultural products
to the opening up of new fields in the
west; reduced cost of transportation;
doubling of railroad mileage, and the
quadrupling of capacity of railroads and
steamboats for transportation, and to new
fangled forms of trusts and combina-
tions, which produced prices to pro-
ducers and increased prices to con-
sumers. Insufficient currency had
nothing to do with it. It was claimed
that the effect of the free coinage of
silver would be to advance the price at
once to a parity with gold. He denied
it. Its result would be to demonetize
gold, and to cause gold to be hoarded
and exported. He was for a high stand-
ard and that standard gold. He was
for the abandonment of silver as a
money metal, leaving it to be used only
as a subsidiary coin.

Mr. Stewart, from his point of view,
gave a resume of the legislative proceed-
ings which had resulted in the demonet-
ization of the silver dollar in 1873. He
declared that the amendment that de-
monetized silver was never read in
either house. It was simply referred to
in the conference report as amendment
No. 4, so that no senator or member
knew what he was voting for.

Mr. Sherman produced the original
bill of 1873 from the files of the senate,
kept by McDonald, the chief clerk of the
senate, to show that not only was the
amendment read and voted on in the
senate, but that it was amended on his,
Mr. Sherman's, motion.

The silver bill went over without
action.

Senator Evarts, from the library com-
mittee, reported the senate bill appropri-
ating \$30,000 for a monument in
Washington City to Capt. John Ericsson,
inventor of the monitor. Placed on the
calendar.

The following bills were taken from
calendar and passed: Senate bills grant-
ing pensions of \$50 a month to the
widow of Rear Admiral Edward Don-
aldson, and to the widow of Command-
er Winslow, of the Kearsarge.

The senate at 5:30 adjourned.

Arbitration Approved Of.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The secretary
of state has received a dispatch from the
United States legation at Rio Janeiro,
announcing that the cabinet has passed
a resolution enthusiastically approving
the action of the International Ameri-
can conference in recommending arbi-
tration for the governments of America.
The following is an extract from
O. Paiz, the official organ of the min-
ister of foreign affairs at Rio Janeiro, re-
ferring to the subject:

"At the conference of the ministers
yesterday the resolution of the Inter-
national congress, determining that ar-
bitration shall be resorted to to settle all
questions arising among the American
nations was presented.

"We are informed that the govern-
ment of Brazil, through the minister of
war, Gen. Benjamin Constant, lament-
ing that Chili has not accepted this
proposal, will lay before the next congress
the idea of sending to Chili, within five
years, deputations from all American
republics to solicit the acquiescence of
that country, and as a natural conse-
quence that all the American nations
shall disarm, all officers and soldiers of
the army and navy to keep the same
honors and rank as at present enjoyed."

A SINGLE STITCH.

One stitch dropped as the weaver drove
His nimble shuttle to and fro,
In and out, beneath, above,
Till the pattern seems to bud and grow
As if the fancies had helping been.
And the one stitch dropped pulled the next stitch
out.
And a weak place grew in the fabric stout,
And the perfect pattern was marred for aye.
By the one small stitch that was dropped that
day.

One small life in God's great plan;
How futile it seems as the ages roll,
Do what it may or strive what it can
To alter the sweep of the infinite whole!
A single stitch in an endless web,
A drop in the ocean's flow and ebb.
But the pattern is rent where the stitch is lost.
Or marred where the tangled threads have crossed,
And each life that falls of the true intent
Mars the perfect plan that its Master meant.
—Susan Coolidge.

MRS. WINTERS' TRIUMPH.

Poor little Mrs. Winters! She had com-
mitted an act which had placed her name
in the mouths of her country neighbors
for miles around. She might have seen
the result had she stopped to consider
that phase of the matter, but her mind
had been so absorbed in another feature
of the outcome as to cause her to over-
look all minor points. Besides, she had
intended to keep her secret to herself for
the time. But secrets are slippery things
at the best. And it had been said of the
neighborhood in question that if a choice
bit of gossip should be whispered to some
tiny pebble on the most distant moun-
tain top and left there for safe keeping,
the depositor would find it the common
topic on his return.

No wonder, then, that Mrs. Winters'
secret had leaked out. At first it had
been cautiously whispered from mouth
to mouth with the strictest injunction
that it go no further until complete evi-
dence in the matter could be obtained.

"It can't be possible!"
"Mrs. Winters is a woman of too much
good sense to do such a thing!"

"I'll never believe it till I hear it from
her own lips!"

Such had been the charitable expres-
sions with which the news had been re-
ceived. But the matter had, at length,
been taken to the lady herself, and she,
with some reluctance, had acknowledged
the truth of the charge. Unlike the
usual tale of the gossip, the facts were
up to the strongest reports. No one had
had the heart to indulge in the least ex-
aggeration. Now Mrs. Winters had nu-
merous calls from her quizzical neigh-
bors, who freely criticized what they re-
garded as her folly.

The pleasant character of Mrs. Winters
made her universally esteemed, yet she
could hardly claim to be "one" with the
people of Rutville, on account of the short
time she had lived among them. Four
years previous she had moved there with
her husband and three children. The
husband dying soon after, the manage-
ment of the farm had fallen into the
hands of the widow, and the support of
the family depended wholly on whatever
income she could make it yield.

The neighbors proved themselves kind
and sympathetic in her affliction, and ad-
vice poured in torrents on the lone
woman concerning the management of the
place. But this counsel, coming from so
many different sources, was so conflict-
ing it had a tendency to confuse rather
than assist her.

It was quite a universal idea in the
neighborhood that a woman was incap-
able of such an undertaking as the man-
agement of a farm, and many urged her
to sell and engage in a more womanly
pursuit. But Mrs. Winters had a differ-
ent opinion from this, and by the em-
ployment of much earnest thought she
kept the farm running at a moderate de-
gree of prosperity. The home was neatly
kept, the children comfortably clothed,
and when two years had passed the man-
ager was free from debt. This was a
source of much surprise to her neigh-
bors, who had made grave predictions
as to the outcome of her farming.

But Mrs. Winters was not satisfied
with this. She had plans for her chil-
dren's future that would need money in
carrying them out; hence her mind was
constantly on the alert for something
with which she could start an extra fund
for such a purpose.

The country neighborhood in which
she lived was well back among the
mountains of New England. Each gen-
eration followed in the footsteps of its
predecessor, regardless of new ways and
improvements introduced by the world
outside. The people, their flocks and
herds, their hogs and poultry could all
be traced back for many generations
without crossing the town line in the lo-
cating of an ancestor. Few, indeed,
were innovations among them; fewer
still were those invited or even tolerated
without passing through the crucial test
of their severe criticism. The move-
ments of the Winters had been suspi-
ciously watched when they first came,
but the favorable impression had contin-
ued so long that the people had almost
accepted this family in full fellowship.
But the recent act of the young widow
had reawakened the feeling that she was
not by birth a Rutville, and could not
be relied upon to act as one of their own.

But what had this lady done to call
forth such severe condemnation from her
neighbors? There are slumbering laws
laid away in dust—covered books in those
regions whose resurrection is as rare as
the century plant. Had she violated or
treated with disrespect some one of those?
Or was it some rigid moral or religious
code that her busy foot had turned aside
to trample upon? No, her sin was found
in none of these.

The grave misdemeanor of the unfor-
tunate woman was just this. She had
made an investment wholly outside of
the usual range of Rutville purchases.
She had paid six dollars, including ex-
press charges, for only fifteen eggs. True,
it was claimed for them that they had
been laid by a fine strain of fowls of the
Plymouth Rock variety. But what of
that? They were nothing but hen's eggs;
and not a dweller in Rutville would have
paid more than twenty cents for the lot.
Long before the thirteen original states
had formed a glorious Union and nestled
beneath the protecting wing of a mother

ly administrator it was an established
rule of that place that thirteen was the
number of eggs to place under a sitting
hen, and never since that early period
had a Rutville hen been insulted with
either more or less.

It has already been stated that Mrs.
Winters had frequent condoling criti-
cisms from her well meaning neighbors
on this investment, which they regarded
as an extremely foolish, extravagant
whim. A few samples of these remarks
will give an idea what an up hill road
it was to progression in Rutville.

"I'd a gin you a settin' of aigs an' wel-
come," were the words of kind hearted
old Mrs. Brown. "I'd a gin you two or
three settin's for that matter if I'd a
known you wanted ter go to raisin'
poultry. It's too awful bad ter send a
fer and pay so much, and after all mebb-
wont none of 'em hatch."

"When I make an investment," pomp-
ously remarked Farmer Doolittle, "I
wunter know what I'm a gittin' of.
When a man has had a flock of fowls all
his life, an' his father and gran'father
before him, he knows purty well what
they be."

"Durin' the first year of Washington's
administration," began Mrs. Pettigree,
"there was just an even dozen hens on
our place. Grandpa Pettigree kep' ac-
count of the aigs laid, and I wunter tell
you what them hens done that year." And
then for the one hundredth time she
related the remarkable story, and ended
by saying that the fowls now on the
place came in unbroken descent from
that same ancient, remarkable flock.
Like many people who boast of their
family lineage, she had nothing to say
of the present.

To willfully select some new fangled
kind of fowl in preference to their choice,
ancient birds was an insult to every true
Rutville. Having been committed, how-
ever, by an unprotected, well meaning
woman, the majority were inclined to
look upon it as a mistake, and to pity
rather than censure the offender.

Meanwhile, the old hen that sat with
such patience on the eggs little dreamed
of the commotion she had caused, or of
the deep interest her mistress felt in the
result of her task. But one thing she
did which might have been a lesson to
many of her owner's neighbors—she at-
tended strictly to her own business. The
result was that she came off her nest at
the proper time with eleven chicks, ac-
tive little fellows, all alike. They had the
best of care and grew both in stature and
points of beauty in a manner that made
the mistress proud of her venture. Even
the neighbors, for they were honest at
heart, could not help admiring the hand-
some young brood.

It was a disappointment to the owner,
as time passed on, to find that but four
of the number were pullets. She was at
a loss what to do with so many male
birds. They were too valuable to be sac-
rificed for food, and she well knew there
would be no sale for them in her locality.
One of her neighbors at length became
sufficiently friendly to these intruding
fowls as to offer to exchange a hen for
one of the young roosters; Mrs. Winters
courteously declined this generous propo-
sition.

Toward fall